AICTE has also issued a Public Notice in the leading New Papers, informing students and the general public about the consequences of taking admissions in the unapproved technical institutions and has also advised the institutions imparting technical education without AICTE approval, to obtain necessary approvals or close down the unapproved courses with immediate effect. In addition, a list of such unapproved institutions has also been published on the AICTE website www.aicte.ernet.in for the information of the students and the general public.

Based on the responses received from the institutions, necessary action is being taken by the AICTE on case to case basis.

Expenditure for protection against malnutrition

†*38. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent to protect the children from malnutrition during the last five years and the outcome thereof;

(b) the details of the report of National Family Health Survey-3 and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether 10.49 crore children are being provided supplementary nutrition, as per the survey register of Anganwadi Kendras whereas only 5.43 crore children have actually been provided supplementary nutrition; and

(d) if so, whether Government would make any change in this scheme to ensure that all the children get supplementary nutrition and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVLEOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Till the year 2004-05, Supplementary Nutrition, which is one of the services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, was the exclusive responsibility of the State Governments. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to States for Supplementary Nutrition also to the extent of 50% of the cost norms or 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States, whichever is less.

The amount spent under ICDS during the last five years is as under

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	ICDS Scheme	Supplementary Nutrition
2002-03	150497.71	–
2003-04	145867.51	–
2004-05	172654.87	–
2005-06	229940.10	97458.55
2006-07	269138.48	151920.57

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Consequently, the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition has increased from 415.08 lakh as on 31.3.2004 to 705.43 lakh (70% increase) as on 31.3.2007.

(b) As per findings of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III, the overall decline in malnutrition amongst children below 3 years, has been about 1% only. It however varies considerably amongst States. While 17 States have registered an improvement in nutritional status, in the remaining 12 States, nutritional status has actually declined since 1998-99 when second round of NFHS was carried out.

State-wise details indicating the change in malnutrition level from NFHS II to NFHS III are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the Survey Register of the Anganwadi Worker, a total of 5.81 crore children are being provided Supplementary Nutrition as on 31.3.2007. It is mentioned that the ICDS Scheme is open to all children below 6 years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers irrespective of their economic status. The services including Supplementary Nutrition are provided to all children who come to the Anganwadi Centres.

Details are being worked out to revamp the ICDS Scheme.

Statement

State-wise details indicating the change in malnutrition level

Sl. No.	State/UT	NFHS-2 [1998-99]	NFHS-3 [2005-06]*	Change between NFS-2 & 3 (in% points) (arranged in ascending order)
	States with reduced rate of malnutrition			
1.	Orissa	54.4	44.0	-10.4
2.	Maharashtra	49.6	39.7	-9.9
3.	Chhattisgarh	60.8	52.1	-8.7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43.6	36.2	-7.4
5.	Rajasthan	50.6	44.0	-6.6
6.	Mizoram	27.7	21.6	-6.1
7.	West Bengal	48.7	43.5	-5.2
8.	J & K	34.5	29.4	-5.1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	51.8	47.3	-4.5
10.	Uttaranchal	41.8	38.0	-3.8
11.	Manipur	27.5	23.8	-3.7
12.	Tripura	42.6	39.0	-3.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	36.7	33.2	-3.5
14.	Karnataka	43.9	41.1	-2.8
15.	Punjab	28.7	27.0	-1.7
16.	Delhi	34.7	33.1	-1.6
17.	Andhra Pradesh	37.7	36.5	-1.2
	All India:	47.0	45.9	-1.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	NFHS-2 [1998-99]	NFHS-3 [2005-06]*	Change between NFS-2 & 3 (in% points) (arranged in ascending order)
	States with increased rate of malnutrition			
1.	Goa	28.6	29.3	0.7
2.	Kerala	26.9	28.8	1.9
3.	Sikkim	20.6	22.6	2.0
4.	Gujarat	45.1	47.4	2.3
5.	Bihar	54.3	58.4	4.1
6.	Assam	36.0	40.4	4.4
7.	Jharkhand	54.3	59.2	4.9
8.	Nagaland	24.1	29.7	5.6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	53.5	60.3	6.8
10.	Haryana	34.6	41.9	7.3
11.	Meghalaya	37.9	46.3	8.4
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.3	36.9	12.6

* Provisional data [as on Feb. 2007]

(-) denotes reduction in malnutrition (+) denotes increase in malnutrition

Sharing of expenditure under SSA

†*39. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to reduce its partnership under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) from 75 per cent to 50 per cent;

(b) the State-wise details of the amount to be given by State Governments on the implementation of this scheme due to the above reasons; and

(c) the amount being spent under SSA out of the amount collected through education cess and the amount that has been diverted to other educational programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The approved Centre-State funding pattern for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme was notified in 2001 as 85:15 for the Ninth Plan period, 75:25 for the Tenth Plan period and 50:50 thereafter.

(b) The State Governments are to provide an equivalent amount to the Budget Estimates (B.E) 2007-08 for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provided by the Central Government, that is Rs. 10,671 crore.

(c) Rs. 6993 crore has been allocated for the SSA from the Education Cess proceeds for the year 2007-08 and Rs. 3400 crore for the Mid-day Meal Programme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.